

SULZER EXPECTS PEOPLE TO REVOLT

(Continued From First Page.)

operation of Mrs. Sulzer. To his attorneys Mr. Sulzer said:

"Mrs. Sulzer is more to me than a dozen governments. Bringing her name into this thing has made me mad to the core. I am going to fight, but she must not be brought into it."

Mr. Sulzer's answer to the articles of impeachment will be an unqualified denial of every accusation. The articles which charge him with punishing his political enemies and rewarding those who stood with him on the measures he advocated, Mr. Sulzer will attempt to dismiss as politics.

As to the stock market deals and campaign checks he will insist that the evidence of proof rests with his accusers, and is certain they cannot prove that he personally had any knowledge or part in them. Beyond a denial he will offer no explanation.

Concerning the steps the Sulzer legal board is to take to protect its clients' right to continue in the office of Governor no one who participated in that conference would say a word.

It is possible the attorneys will advise Mr. Sulzer to recommend the provision of the Constitution and temporarily abdicate as Governor when the articles of impeachment with the summons is served on him. It is the plan of the Sulzer counsel to respond to the summons and force the trial as speedily as possible.

Sympathy for Sulzer

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, August 13.—Governor William Sulzer, of New York, in his present trouble, has the sympathy of his former colleagues in the House of Representatives, irrespective of party.

Without entering into the merits of the case presented against the Governor, the members say, "We knew Bill Sulzer and we all liked him."

There was much discussion among House lawyers over the legal phase of the impeachment proceedings against Sulzer. Many House lawyers took the broad position, irrespective of the New York statutory law, that Governor Sulzer could not be impeached for mismanagement committed before he took his oath of office as Governor.

Some others said that as the political campaign preceding the election was part of the election to the office, mismanagement committed during the campaign could be subject for charges leading to impeachment, after the taking of the oath of office.

Representative Flood, Virginia, who succeeded Governor Sulzer as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, holds to the constitutional view. The Governor's privileges are based on the Constitution of the State. The Governor cannot add to or take from any qualified person the right to hold office. Impeachment proceedings may be brought, he said.

Chairman Henry, House Rules Committee, "The jurisdiction of the Legislature to impeach for acts prior to the Governor's inauguration is doubtful."

Representative Rothermel, Pennsylvania, as State Constitution and State laws differ, I cannot give an opinion intelligently on the right of impeachment in New York. Under the Pennsylvania corrupt practices act, the courts have jurisdiction in cases of corruption to make the Governor return campaign funds to declare State offices vacant.

Representative Francis Burton, New York, "It is a debatable question of whether the Governor's acts can be for acts committed prior to the taking of the oath of office as Governor."

Representative Montague, Virginia, "can be accepted as a general proposition that impeachment is a remedy against the acts committed prior to induction into office, which are personal and not related to the office."

WOMEN WILL MAKE MOVE IN CONGRESS

Washington, August 13.—Representatives of 4,000,000 voters, comprising the National Council of Women Voters, today began a three-day convention here to formulate plans for the submission of a resolution to the regular session of Congress in December providing for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, granting universal women's suffrage.

The determination of the women to begin a concerted move on Congress was voiced by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the congressional committee of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. She declared at the morning session that it was no longer practicable for the association to fight for the franchise State by State, but that the time was ripe for an immediate concerted movement.

Speaker after speaker throughout the day's sessions spoke to the same effect and resolution was adopted, pledging the council concentrate its support, and that of the women's organizations the country over to the Federal suffrage amendment. Miss Jane Rankin, of Montana, told of the favorable report of the Senate committee on the amendment. A report on the situation in the House of Representatives was made by Miss Lucy Burns, chairman of the congressional committee.

Representatives from Illinois, headed by Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, were admitted to the organization, it having been shown that although Illinois had been granted only a limited franchise its women were entitled to membership.

Reports were read by all the State chairmen, setting forth the success of the feminine voter and the improvement her injection into political life had wrought. Politics of an extremely practical sort was discussed and various plans were put forward for accomplishing the nation-wide hopes of the organization.

Liquor and Drug Addictions CAN Be Cured

The old idea that those addicted to the excessive use of liquor and drugs were hopeless can no longer be accepted as true. The medical profession, as well as noted scientists, have proven that the habit is nothing more than a form of disease, and, if properly treated, is curable.

We have treated many cases with success. So confident are we that our proposition is—NO CURE, NO PAY. We guarantee a cure or accept no payment for board, room, nurse or treatment. Our record merits your investigation.

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SEVEN GOVERNORS HAVE BEEN IMPEACHED

Of That Number Only Two Have Been Convicted—In Other Cases Charges Are Dropped, Withdrawn, or Terms of Office Expire.

Governors Impeached

Following are the Governors who faced impeachment:

1. Seth Southell, Colony of North Carolina, 1689; removed.
2. Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.
3. Harrison Deed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.
4. William W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870; removed.
5. Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.
6. David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.
7. Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.
8. Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1870; removed.
9. William Sulzer, New York.

Of the seven Governors who have been impeached since the thirteen States became the United States of America, two were convicted, one resigned, in consideration of which act the impeachment was withdrawn; the term of office of one expired and the proceedings dropped, one was acquitted, and the charges against the seventh dropped.

In 1862 Charles Robinson was Governor of Kansas. The State needed money for current expenses, and consequently a bond issue of \$150,000 was made. Money was scarce at that time, and the State Auditor, John H. Lane, was the only purchaser that could be found. The United States Government, the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Auditor had been authorized by the Legislature to negotiate the sale of the bonds, which they proceeded to do. The United States had money in trust for several Indian tribes which the Federal government was authorized properly to invest.

Robert Stevens, a politician, was called in by the three State officials, and he agreed to "put the deal across." Stevens was friendly with Caleb B. Smith, Governor of the Interior. Somehow Stevens failed to induce Smith to purchase the bonds, and he then went to H. G. Corwin, a claim agent, connected by marriage to Caleb Smith. Corwin arranged the purchase of the bonds with the Indian funds. All of the Kansas Representatives in Congress approved the deal in which the State Auditor, John H. Lane, who objected to the ground that he feared Stevens would use his commission to buy votes to elect himself to Lane's job.

As the impeachment of Lane's refusal to give his approval, \$1,000 was paid him secretly, who procured the Senator's signature by fraud. The Legislature of Kansas impeached the Secretary of State, the State Auditor and Governor Robinson. The two former were convicted, but Robinson was acquitted.

Charges Against Reed. A formidable list of charges was presented against Governor Harrison Reed, of Florida, in 1868. He was accused of falsehood and lying in official matters, incompetency, unlawfully declaring legislative seats vacant, embezzlement from the State Treasury, bribery and bribery in appointments. So vacant had the State Legislature become that when the charges of the House of Representatives were presented to the Senate and Judiciary, they were on hand to hear the impeachment proceedings. The impeachment automatically suspended Reed from office, and Lieutenant Governor Gleason was put in his place. Following the deposition of the Governor, the Assembly adjourned for two months. The Senate refused to adjourn, and Acting Governor Gleason adjourned it himself. Governor Reed, however, declined to leave his office, and took the matter to court. The court removed Gleason as Governor and reinstated Reed. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the lower court, and Reed went back as Governor pro tem. Two months later the new Legislature, with all seats filled, dropped the matter, and Reed resumed his office.

The impeachment of Governor William H. Holden, of North Carolina, in December, 1870, was particularly interesting, inasmuch as it involved the famous Ku-Klux Klan, which had been active in Alabama and Caswell Counties. The county authorities seemed unable to cope with the situation.

Albany, N. Y., August 13.—When Governor William Sulzer, the "people's Governor," and the "poor man's friend," refused to do the bidding of Charles Murphy, of Tammany Hall, the most remarkable political drama New York State had ever seen was enacted. From that very moment Tammany Hall carried out a steady and consistent program of warfare against Sulzer and all things Sulzer. The Governor repelled in kind, as well as he could, a Tam-

DRAMATIC MAX OF POLITICAL WAR

many-dramatic Legislature instituted an "investigation" of Sulzer, and Sulzer retaliated with an "investigation" of some Tammany-controlled State department.

What was it all about? Direct primaries, mainly about appointments. Murphy sought to have certain organization men appointed to offices. Sulzer declined to appoint them, and the organization men sought a great election to the governorship, had been extremely intimate with Murphy. So intimate that Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were welcome at the "people's house," as Governor Sulzer asserted himself in an interview.

Sulzer Employs Guards. Sulzer probably told the truth when he said that his life was in danger. He declared, after his break with Tammany Hall, that he had employed guards to protect him against possible assassinations. Attack after attack, from all sources, but mostly traceable to political enemies, was made on Sulzer. He was accused of perjury, the alleged offense having been committed, according to his accuser, in 1890.

That accusation didn't seem to have much effect in the way of riving Sulzer, so suit was filed in Philadelphia by a young woman for the name of Miznon (Polly) Hopkins, charging Sulzer with breach of promise. This action Sulzer said also, was a move on the part of his political enemies. Miss Hopkins asked \$30,000 damages for her wounded heart. Sulzer admitted having known Miss Hopkins some years ago, but denied that he had ever proposed marriage to her.

When William Sulzer promised real direct primaries to the people of New York, he evidently meant what he said. When he went into office he made it his business to start legislation for direct primaries on its way. He discovered, however, that his political associates had very different ideas of the kind of direct primaries New York wanted than had William Sulzer. A bill was introduced at the instigation of Sulzer, but before it was voted upon, which Sulzer characterized as a "fraud upon the people," was introduced in both branches of the Legislature and passed. Governor Sulzer vetoed it, and then called upon the Legislature to pass his bill. The Assembly and then the Senate killed the Sulzer bill, amid scenes such as the Senate and Assembly chambers had never before seen. There were shouts of rage and shaking of fists in the direction of the Sulzer bill. Even some profanity was directed at the Governor. There were cheers and shouts when it was announced that the bill had been killed.

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Sulzer Starts Campaign. Sulzer then launched a campaign to obtain direct primaries. He enlisted many well-known men in his cause, and called the Legislature in extraordinary session. It had then become a case of open warfare. It became Sulzer's duty to make himself leader of the Democratic party in New York. He had lined up with him some thirty-three county chairmen, and about seventeen State committeemen. In one of his speeches at this time Sulzer said that he had been attacked, vilified and threatened as no other man ever had been who had occupied the governorship of New York.

Tammany lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in patronage. No appointment of Tammany men was made. Sulzer, George W. Blake was made a special investigator by the Governor and set about unearthing incompetency in the State prisons. John A. Hendon, Governor's investigator, was for Sulzer, and he conducted several probes into various State departments. Tammany verged on panic. Finally that organization turned on Sulzer the very day which he had hoped to win. It, and an investigation of Sulzer's campaign fund was instituted by a legislative committee composed of Tammany men.

Charles Frawley, a Tammany chairman, was the chairman of the committee, and it commenced its sittings in Albany. The first witness to be called was Louis A. Sarecky, Sulzer's private secretary and campaign manager. Sarecky was questioned about Sulzer's campaign fund, but he declined to answer. It was intimated that Sulzer had received checks for his campaign fund which he had not listed in his sworn statement, a misdemeanor under the laws of New York State.

Two checks were introduced into the evidence. One was for \$2,500 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bankers, and the other was for \$500, and was signed by Elkus, a prominent New York lawyer. The checks were alleged by the Frawley committee that neither of these checks appeared in Sulzer's campaign list.

Dred Stock Brokers. At a late session of the Frawley committee held in New York, it developed that the "People's Governor" and the "Poor Man's Friend" had owed the stock brokerage firm of Harris & Sulzer, \$10,000, which was alleged by the Frawley committee that neither of these checks appeared in Sulzer's campaign list.

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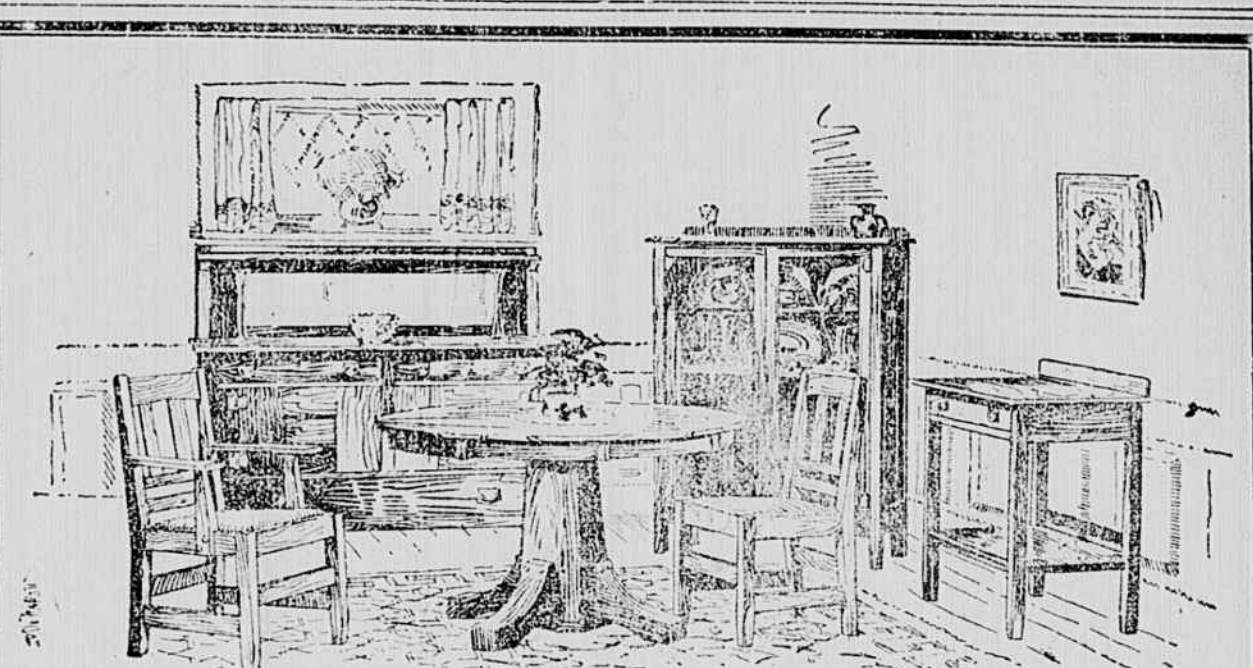
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GOVERNOR SULZER REFUSES TO QUIT

(Continued From First Page.)

error Glynn in any way to exercise the functions of chief executive to-day, but there was every indication that there would be a clash of authority between them, when both men appear at the Capitol.

The Lieutenant-Governor would not indicate to-night what action he proposed to take except to say that there would be "no circus" or military manoeuvres about occupying the executive chamber; the law is supreme.

The inaction of Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in the matter was in the face of arguments given upon both in the Senate and in the Assembly to the effect that at the moment the articles of impeachment were presented to the Senate, Governor Sulzer automatically ceased to be the chief executive.

This contention was based on an article in the Constitution which says that "in case of impeachment of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor."

It was held by the majority leaders that the word "impeachment" corresponded with the word "indictment" in a criminal trial, and that, therefore, in the meaning of the Constitution, the Governor already stood impeached even though not yet convicted, and was, therefore, not now eligible to hold his office.

These arguments were placed before the Lieutenant-Governor by the Democratic leaders early in the afternoon, but nevertheless, Governor Sulzer was not molested. A few minutes after the Governor left his office, Patrick E. McCabe, clerk of the Senate, appeared at the executive chamber with a copy of the articles of impeachment and a summons and complaint which he intended to serve upon the Governor. When informed by the Governor's secretary that he had missed the Governor by scarcely a minute, McCabe asked for an appointment to-morrow.

McCabe stated that the Governor would be at the executive chamber at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that he would "try to arrange matters for that time."

It seemed practically certain to-night that the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor would both resort to legal tests of their respective claims in the courts, which in the history of New York State never have been called upon for an opinion which would have precedent. Rumors of what form these tests would take offered such a wide choice that for lack of authoritative statement no one cared to-night to venture more than guesses.

Array of Counsel. Besides D. Cady Herrick, it was announced that his attorneys at the trial would be Irving G. Vann, of Syracuse; Louis Marshall and Austin G. Fox, of New York; Harvey D. Hammon, of Birmingham; Vigil Kellogg, of Watertown, and Judge James Gaydon, of Philadelphia. All seven are expected to confer here to-morrow regarding preparation of the Governor's defense.

Judge Herrick and Mr. Marshall were among those at the home of the Governor to-night, where the light was kept burning late.

Reports that Mrs. Sulzer would give out a statement setting forth the details of her alleged use of Governor Sulzer's campaign checks for stock speculation, unknown to the Governor, did not materialize to-day. Friends intimating that, in view of the fact that Mrs. Sulzer probably will be called as a witness for the defense at the trial, what she may have to say will be reserved until she takes the witness stand.

It was said her testimony would go far toward clearing the Governor of the charges of misuse of campaign funds for stock speculation. Mrs. Sulzer is in the care of physicians to-night, and was said to be in a complete state of collapse from the strain to which she has been subjected.

Silence also will be the policy of the Governor until he appears at the bar of the court of impeachment.

"Counsel for Governor Sulzer," said Judge Herrick to-night, "have no desire to be interviewed or try his case in the newspapers or to make statements in his behalf. They have advised the Governor to refrain from making any statement at present, likewise his wife. We have engaged in his defense not for publicity, but as a protection of duty to the Governor of the State, and to preserve so far as it can now be preserved the good name and fame of the State."

Not All Revealed. After an examination of Mr. Sulzer in relation to the transactions disclosed by the Frawley committee, we are satisfied that there has been only a partial revelation of the facts so far, and we are satisfied that he has been guilty of no willful wrongdoing. We ask the public in his behalf for a suspension of judgment until all facts can be disclosed before the proper tribunal and in an orderly way.

The vote to impeach the Governor was passed in the Assembly shortly after 5 o'clock this morning, after an all-night session, by a vote of 79 to 45. A committee of nine managers, headed by Assemblyman Levy, majority leader, then was appointed to present the articles of impeachment to the Senate. The Senate met at 3 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later the House committee of managers was solemnly ushered into the Senate chamber, where Assemblyman Levy read the eight long articles of impeachment.

Senator Wagner, president pro tem of the Senate, then declared the articles of impeachment "heretofore received," and announced that he would summon the Governor to appear before the Senate on the 18th day of September, 1913, at the hour of noon.

While the court was thus summoned to meet on this date, it was said by a member of the Assembly committee of managers to-night that the actual trial of the Governor would probably not begin until a few days later, as it would be necessary to formulate rules of procedure and arrange other details.

Senator Elton Brown, Republican leader, then raised the question that the Governor is no longer entitled to remain in office.

"For hundreds of years," he said, "the meaning of impeachment has been well settled and understood. Impeachment consists in the action taken by the Assembly, together with a presentation of the charges or articles of impeachment to the Senate."

"It is now reported about the Capitol that the Governor will refuse to recognize that the provisions of the Constitu-

tion suspending his power as Governor, and that the powers and duties of Governor now vest in the Lieutenant-Governor. It is a matter of the highest importance that a chief executive be universally recognized by the people of the State as such by acting as Governor without cessation, and I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to this situation in order that it may be in a position, if any contingency shall arise, to use its power to the maintenance and continuance of a single recognized government in this State."

Pass Bills Over His Veto. The Senate, before adjourning until August 19, passed over the Governor's veto, the two bills which had been acted upon by the Assembly this morning. The Assembly also adjourned this afternoon until August 19.

From the time of the adjournment until Governor Sulzer left his chamber the crowds of sight-seers who had thronged the Capitol, remained to see whether any attempt would be made by Lieutenant-Governor Glynn to assume the reins of Governor. The rumors that the Governor would summon military protection created an atmosphere of excitement seldom seen in the Capitol building.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the door leading from the executive office opened, and the Governor's lanky form appeared. He paused for a moment, then, with head erect, pushed through the waiting crowd with rapid strides and descended to the west, where his automobile was waiting.

The articles of impeachment against Governor Sulzer, as passed by the lower House of the New York State Legislature this morning make a document of over 4,000 words. They are introduced by the formidable heading: "Articles exhibited by the Assembly to the State of New York in the name of the people of the State of New York against William Sulzer, Governor of said State, in maintenance of their impeachment against him for wilful and corrupt misconduct in his said office, and for high crimes and misdemeanors."

The articles, eight in number, charge the Governor with violating the penal laws of the State, not only in connection with the impeachment proceedings, but also in connection with his alleged efforts to bribe the Treasury Department before the Frawley investigating committee. He is also charged with attempting to manipulate the stock market by attacks on the exchange.

GIGANTIC LOAN INVESTIGATED

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, August 13.—Admission was made to-night by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John Skelton Williams that the charge had been formally laid before the Treasury Department that Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, and Samuel McRoberts, vice-president of the same institution, had violated the national banking act in making a loan of \$44,000,000 to Henry L. Blair and Samuel Insull, of Chicago. The charge, according to Mr. Williams, is now being investigated by the Treasury department and the Comptroller's office.

The statement was also made that until the treasury experts have made the report nothing can be said by any official of the department, as to what course the government will pursue.

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